PART I—Section 2.

GENERAL.

No. G. 9583—*G. M.* 102-16-138, *dated* 11*th January* 1917.

The following press communique issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry under date the 2nd December 1916 and a form of application for assistance in procuring supplies of material and stores from the United Kingdom, are hereby republished for general information.

2. Copies of the form of application will be supplied by the office of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore to those who require them on receipt of requests therefor.

"Considerable uncertainty appears to exist as to the method in which applications should be made by firms of persons who require priority treatment for orders which they have placed in the United Kingdom for stores and plant from firms controlled by the Ministry of Munitions. These applications should in all cases, whether the firm is represented in the United Kingdom or not, be made, in the first instance, either to the Local Government or Administration or, if they are directly concerned with the order in question, to the Agent of the Railway Company or head of an Imperial Department. The Government of India will, on receipt of recommendations from the Local Administrations, forward the application to the India Office."

INDIA.

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE IN PROCURING SUPPLIES OF MATERIAL AND STORES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

N.B.—(1) This form is to be used only when materials or stores are required for the purpose of maintenance or repair in order to maintain continuity of operations.

(2) Applicants in using this form must furnish full replies to the questions on pages 2 and 3.

(3) The Local Administration may require such further information to be submitted by the applicants as they may think necessary to enable them to deal with the application.

(4) This form will be returned to the applicants at the address stated in the form with the specific recommendation of the Local Administration as to the necessity for the supply of the material or stores asked for and the degree of urgency the Local Administration attach to the demand. The form should then be sent by the applicants to the firm in the United Kingdom or in India with whom the order is to be placed. It must accompany the application which may be made to the Ministry of Munitions for a priority certificate. In the absence of a definite recommendation from the Local Administration in India, the Ministry of Munitions will not consider applications for the grant of priority certificates for Indian orders.

(5) A separate form should be used for each order to be placed in the United Kingdom.

(6) Applications should be addressed except as provided below to the Chief Secretary to the Local Administration of the Province within which the materials or stores will be utilised.

(7) When this form is used for railway supplies it must be forwarded by the applicants to the Secretary, Railway Board, through the Agent or Manager of the Railway immediately concerned and not to the Local Administration.

(8) When this form is used for supplies required directly on behalf of an Imperial Department of the Government of India the application should be addressed directly to the Department concerned.

(9) The attention of applicants is invited to the following notes:—

Notes for the general guidance of applicants.

(*a*) When asking for supplies of consumable stores, it is advisable to restrict the demand to cover as short a period as may be possible, as small orders, say for three months' supply, have a better chance of being put through quickly than large ones.

(*b*) There is considerable delay at present in securing compliance with orders for copper, brass and steel. Brass or steel should be substituted for copper wherever possible. At present it is much easier to obtain iron than steel, and whenever possible shell discard steel should be used in the place of ordinary mild steel.

(c) All demands must be allocated to a definite purpose and use. Indents described as "to meet ordinary trade requirements" or "for structural purposes," etc., are not likely to receive priority certificates from the Ministry of Munitions.

(d) Following the policy adopted in the United Kingdom, no *new* textile machinery can be given a priority certificate except on an established case of shortage for war purposes of the material it is proposed to manufacture. The fact that a textile firm is occupied on war contracts does not of itself entitle that firm to secure a priority grading for new plant or machinery, unless and until it is shown that there is no surplus of manufacturing power available. At present there is considerable surplus of such power in the United Kingdom, which is still being used for ordinary commercial purposes in some of the textile trades, notably in cotton and woollen cloths, and it is considered by the Ministry of Munitions that that power should be absorbed before any new plant for similar purposes is sanctioned either for the United Kingdom or for India. It may be noted further that the replacing of old textile machinery by new is regarded in the United Kingdom for the purpose of priority classification as new machinery and not as repairs.

(e) As regards supplies for collieries it may be mentioned that the policy adopted in the United Kingdom is to refuse steel for headgear, it being considered that timber can be used instead. New screens and washeries are not given any priority certificates at present unless a very strong case can be made out for their supply. Very special reasons are also required to secure the supply of steel girders for underground roadways and roof supports, as in most cases timber can be used for such purposes. Steel is also refused for colliery tubs, the use of wooden bodies with wrought iron bottoms being advised. If there is any difficulty in India in making the bodies of wood, it would seem possible to substitute iron for the steel plates now used.

(f) Applications for assistance in procuring materials required for new works or for additions or extensions to existing works, machinery or plant, need not be submitted on any special form. In all such cases applicants must explain in full detail their reasons for considering the new work or additions to be urgent and necessary; and in particular must state whether or not the new work is of national importance and whether or not it is connected directly or indirectly with war work. The Local Administration will give due consideration to such applications, and will forward them with their recommendations for the orders of the Government of India. It may be noted for information, that it is not likely that priority will be given by the Ministry of Munitions for new works, however important they may be from a local standpoint.

Question	Reply
1. State the name of the person or firm wishing to place the order.	1.
2. State name of person or firm by whom the material or stores will be used, and whether engaged on Government work, and, if so, of what kind and to what extent.	2.
3. Give a brief general description of the material or stores to be ordered from the United Kingdom.	3.
4. Is the material, etc., required for *bona fide* maintenance or repairs work?	4.
5. State the specific purpose for which the material, etc., is required.	5.
6. It is impossible to obtain the supply locally, or to substitute some other material available in India for that now asked for?	6.
7. For how long will the supply now asked for last?	7.

8. What is your normal consumption for the period mentioned in your reply to Question No. 7, and what stocks, if any, do you now hold of the goods asked for?	8.
9. Have you any stores or material of the description referred to in this application now under indent or under supply from the United Kingdom, if so what is the quantity?	9.

Address in India to which application is to be returned :—

Signature of applicant—

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION, RAILWAY BOARD OR THE HEAD OF IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.

Date.....1..... (Signed).....

No. 1682—*Muz.* 120-16-4, *dated* 12*th January* 1917.

Owing to efflux of time or other causes the undermentioned five gentlemen are appointed Dharmadarsis to supervise the affairs of the Sri Adinarayanaswami temple at Yellodu in the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk for a period of five years :—

No.	Name	Caste	Occupation
1	Mr. Adi Reddi ...	Vokkaliga ...	Patel.
2	,, Naranappa ...	Do ...	Landholder.
3	,, Nanjappa ...	Brahmin ...	Shanbhog.
4	,, Chik Papanna ...	Vokkaliga ...	Landholder.
5	,, Subbanna ...	Brahmin ...	Shanbhog.

No. 4275—*San.* 58-16-16, *dated* 9*th January* 1917.

In continuation of Notification No. 5751—San. 12-15-26, dated 7th February 1916, it is hereby declared that under clause 1 of section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, vaccination shall be compulsory for a further period of one year, from 1st March 1917, within the limits of the Kankanhalli Town Municipality.

No. 4421—*San.* 8-16-40, *dated* 16*th January* 1917.

The following notifications of the Madras Government are republished for general information :—

I.

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tondapadu in the Gooty Taluk of the Anantapur District, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur and Bellary Districts, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency, and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Rangaswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival, from the 1st to 7th February 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

II.

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in the Maddeswaranhills in the Kollegal Taluk of the Coimbatore District, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Salem and Bellary Districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Maddeswaran mali jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival, from the 14th to 24th February 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

III.

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Chennimalai in the Erode Taluk of the Coimbatore District, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Salem and Madura Districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Subrahmanyaswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival, from the 31st January to 10th February 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

IV.

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kandimallayapalle in the Badvel Taluk of the Cuddapah District, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary and Anantapur Districts, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Virabrahman Matam Mahasivarati festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival, from 15th to 21st February 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by Railway shall be sold at the stations of Mariayamanahalli, Hampapatnam, Hagaribommanahalli, Malavai, Bevuru and Kottur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Vontimitta, Siddhavattam and Cuddapah on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

By Order,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REVENUE.

No. R. 7325—*L. R.* 299-16-7, *dated* 12*th January* 1917.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extending the village site of Padmaghatta and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Malur Sub-Division is authorised to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation to take order for the acquisition of the said land:—

2. A plan of the property described below is kept in the office of the Sub-Division Officer, Malur and may be inspected in the Sub-Division Office at any time during office hours.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required: Extent	Extent now required: Assessment	Boundaries: East	Boundaries: West	Boundaries: North	Boundaries: South
Kolar	Mulbagal	Kasaba	Padmaghatta	Venkatamunappa and Chandappa	175	Dry	4 acres and 35 guntas	...	4 acres and 35 guntas	Rs. 9-0-0	1 acre and 31 guntas	...	S. No. 3	S. No. 132	Road to Palamaneru	Village

No. R. 7328—*L. R.* 10-16-48, *dated* 12*th January* 1917.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the new village site of Nangli of Kothur, under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant